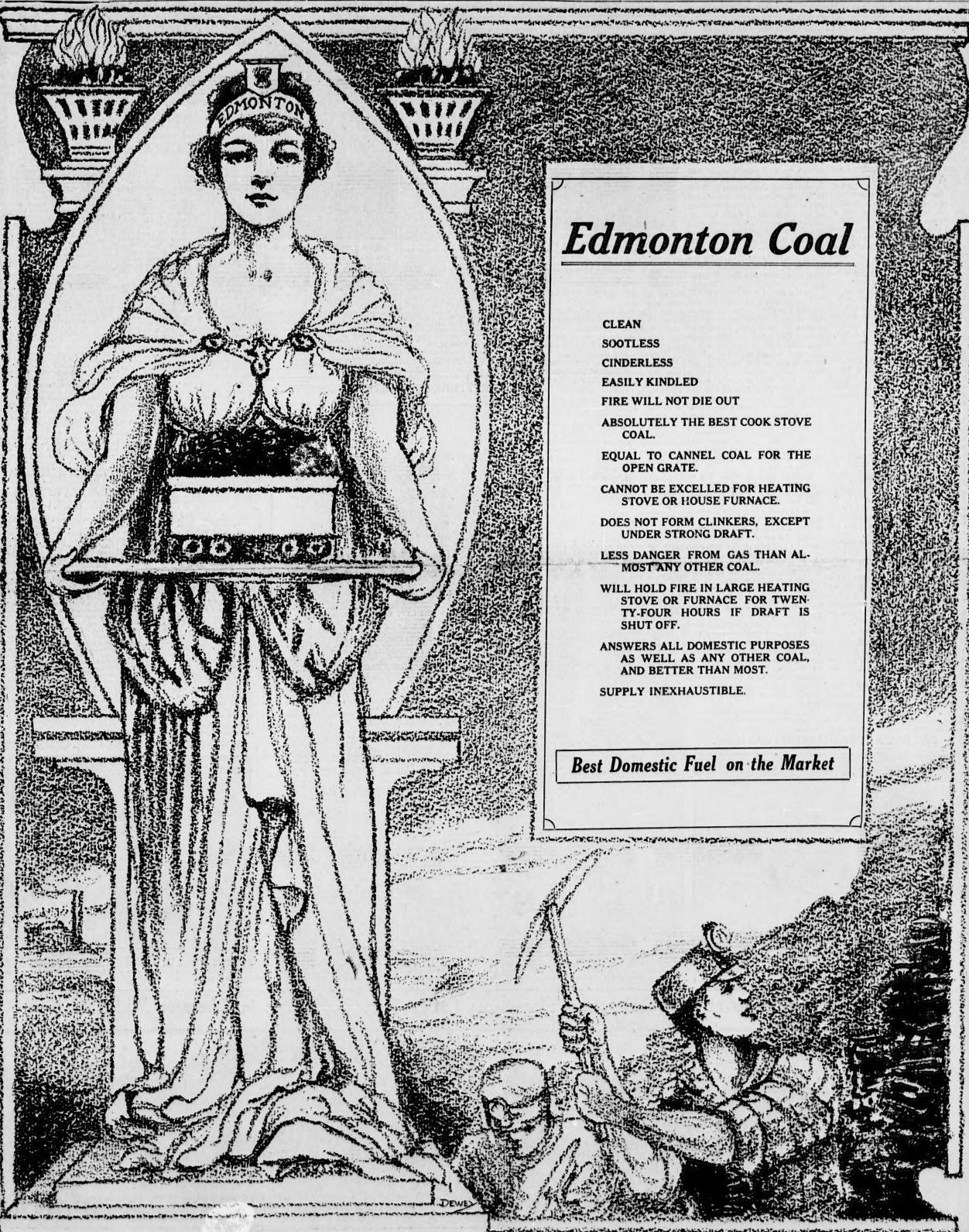


EDMONTON DISTRICT COAL SUPPLEMENT

# The Morning Bulletin

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.



## Edmonton Coal

CLEAN  
SOOTLESS  
CINDERLESS  
EASILY KINDEDLED  
FIRE WILL NOT DIE OUT  
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST COOK STOVE COAL.  
EQUAL TO CANEL COAL FOR THE OPEN GRATE.  
CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR HEATING STOVE OR HOUSE FURNACE.  
DOES NOT FORM CLINKERS, EXCEPT UNDER STRONG DRAFT.  
LESS DANGER FROM GAS THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER COAL.  
WILL HOLD FIRE IN LARGE HEATING STOVE OR FURNACE FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF DRAFT IS SHUT OFF.  
ANSWERS ALL DOMESTIC PURPOSES AS WELL AS ANY OTHER COAL, AND BETTER THAN MOST.  
SUPPLY INEXHAUSTIBLE.

Best Domestic Fuel on the Market



# VICTORY COAL SCORES AGAIN

A GLANCE AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE VALUES OF COALS TESTED AT PRINCE ALBERT ELECTRIC POWER STATION, SHOWS THE OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY OF VICTORY COAL. THIS IS AN AUTHENTIC AND UNBIASED REPORT, AND IT PROVES THAT VICTORY COAL HAS THE HIGHEST HEATING VALUE AND THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF CLINKERS AND ASH OF ANY COAL TESTED. EVERY DOMESTIC FIELD OF ANY SIZE IS REPRESENTED.

## CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT

### SUMMARY OF FUEL TESTS CONDUCTED AT MUNICIPAL POWER STATION.

DATE KIND OF COAL	Dec. 22, 16. F. & Hill Nut	Dec. 23, 16. Cardiff Nut	Dec. 26, 16. Montana Nut 50%	Dec. 27, 16. Pembina Screenings	Dec. 28, 16. Great West Stack	Dec. 31, 16. Humboldt Nut	Jan. 2, 17. Banner Screenings	Oct. 23, 17. Monarch Screened	Oct. 27, 17. Victory Nut	Oct. 24, 17. Alberta Screened	Oct. 5, 17. Yellow Head Screened	Nov. 3, 17. Commercial Nut	Nov. 21, 17. Red Deer Nut and Pea	
Duration of Test .....	Hours	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Steam Pressure by gauge, Lbs. sq. in.		125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Average Temperature Feed Water, F.	179*	178*	179*	179*	179*	180*	180*	181*	181*	180*	191*	186*	189*	189*
Average Temperature flue gases, F.	510*	490*	495*	505*	515*	490*	475*	478*	554*	545*	491*	496*	490*	490*
Thickness of fire .....	Ins.	5	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
Average furnace draught .....	Ins.	.10 1/2	.15	.15 1/2	.13	.17 1/2	.13	.15	.11	.11	.14	.21	.21	.18
Total weight water evaporated, Lbs.	22400	22400	22800	24200	21200	25600	24000	22200	19000	20800	21600	17600	20800	20800
Total weight of coal fired .....	Lbs.	4500	5600	4100	4300	5235	5495	5300	4000	3050	3836	3600	3300	4000
Total weight of ash and clinker .....	Lbs.	384	787	374	465	817	939	850	800	244	683	727	815	800
Percentage of ash and clinker ... Lbs.	8 1/2	14	9	11	15 1/2	17	16	20	8	17.7	21.9	24.6	20	20
Percentage of rated capacity developed	78	88	79	84	74	89	88	77	79	86.5	90	73.5	86.5	86.5
Water evaporated per lb. coal fired, Lbs.	4.97	4.29	5.56	5.63	4.05	4.66	4.53	5.55	6.22	5.39	6	5.33	5.2	5.2
Equivalent Evap. from F. and at 212 F.	5.36	4.62	6.00	6.07	4.37	5.02	4.88	5.98	6.6	5.8	6.46	5.74	5.6	5.6

NOTE.—The above tests were taken from a hand-fired Goldie and McCullough Return Tubular Boiler 72" diameter by 18' normal rating 150 h.p.

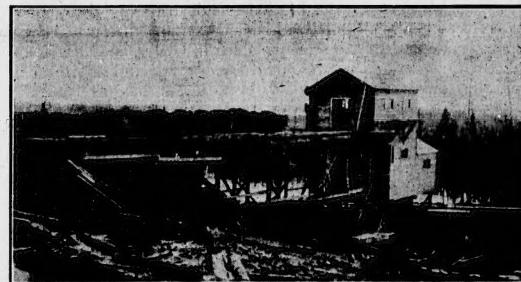
\*—Denotes degrees.

(Sgd.) LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT, City of Prince Albert. R. WRIGHT, Manager.

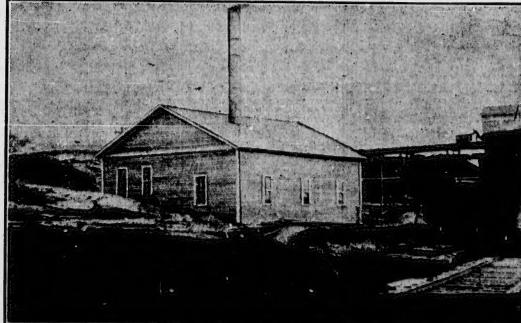
## IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO STUDY AND COMPARE THESE FIGURES

WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED THE INSTALLATION OF THE LATEST IMPROVED SHAKER DOUBLE SCREENING PLANT, SO THAT FROM NOW ON ALL COAL SHIPPED FROM OUR MINE WILL BE GRADED IN THE BEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

BE SURE YOUR ORDER SPECIFIES VICTORY COAL. THE COAL THAT HAS PROVED ITSELF BY UNBIASED COMPARATIVE TESTS TO BE THE BEST DOMESTIC COAL MINED IN ALBERTA.



NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TIPPLE, EQUIPPED WITH MOST MODERN SCREENING PLANT.



NEW POWER HOUSE, IN WHICH IS GENERATED ELECTRICITY FOR OPERATING ALL MACHINERY, AND FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ALL OVER MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA ARE DEMANDING "VICTORY" IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER COAL, AND THEY WILL BE DEMANDING IT EVERY SEASON.

MR. WIDE-A-WAKE DEALER: YOU WANT TO BE SURE OF THE BEST FOR YOUR PEOPLE. IT MEANS DOLLARS AND SATISFACTION TO YOU. WIRE YOUR ORDER NOW. WE WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT EVERY ORDER AND CONTRACT ACCEPTED, SUMMER AND WINTER.

E. A. McBAIN, President

Dr. W. C. DUNN, Sec-Treas.

# LAKESIDE COALS LIMITED

Mines at Wabamun, Alta.

423 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

# Humberstone, Pioneer Mine in District

## Local Company Heading the Coal Producers of N. Alberta Began 38 Years Ago With an Ox-Cart

When William Humberstone Came to Edmonton in 1880 He Walked and Drove Ox, Which Aided in Establishment of the District's First Mine—Big Concern Since Developed, Now Produces Over 100,000 Tons of Coal Yearly, and Has Payoff of \$25,000 a Month.

Looking back over the historical landscape we find that a variety of interesting events fell upon a twelfth of July, and that the much-advertised battle of the Boynes hadn't a monopoly of the date.

The year 1880 had a 12th of July, for instance. It was a fine, big, warm-hearted western day, a joyful, cheering sort of day, the first, fourth, and fifth for a man arriving to Edmonton. Something of the sort was in the mind of "Bill" Humberstone as the whitewashed walls of Fort Garry doffed their sign on the vast horizon.

A few years before, when he left the home district at Newtonbrook, Ontario, the lure of the west had taken Mr. Humberstone by the hand and led him out to the frontier fascinations of Winnipeg. Still the lure wasn't satisfied. Being a same sensible kind of fellow, it was time to get out of the prairies and head on toward the horizon.

He came to Edmonton, in the prime of life, miles west of Winnipeg, on the evening of July 12th, 1880, definitely on the way to Edmonton.

Early calls by bell-hops, quick taxi runs to the depot and timely rescues by the police, can't be counted in the big wheel of the overland mopal were beginning to turn, didn't figure at that time in the travelling schedules of Mr. Humberstone and his fellow followers of the lures. When the mid-summer dusk settled down ne'er a Pullman car port of shining countenance came around to set the lamp going, and unopened "Mah Humberstone" wanted his bath fixed for the night.

As a matter of fact, our hero fried bacon (there were no food stores in those days) and boiled coffee over a rock fire, saving mosquitoes as a means of diversion. A trusty ox grazed near at hand, and a genuine red river, cut across the state of the stuff, likewise the estate of the worthy pioneer.

### Walked To Edmonton.

The score is out. Mr. Humberstone was on the way to Edmonton with an ox and cart, and, equipped with did, did walk the entire distance.

Three months later, in October, 1880, there tramped into the straggling little hamlet overlooking Fort Edmonton, Mr. William Humberstone, accompanied by

the same trusty ox and road-worn cart.

Edmonton Mr. Humberstone remained. However, in common with a considerable number of other pioneer citizens who had come west with an object, he was soon to be disappointed, though by no means to the same extent as the Boynes.

Winnipeg, and far beyond to the east, the proposed building of the Canadian Pacific railway across the prairies was stirring up excitement throughout the West. Humberstone had sensed the general opinion that the Yellowhead Pass route would be used through the mountains, and therefore the railway must run into Fort Edmonton.

As the world now knows the C.P.R. went by Calgary, and left a wicked little town called Lethbridge far toward the mountains. It didn't appear into the altitude of Rogers Pass, and the ultimate was a hard blow to the sturdy men and women who had haled up the heavy loads of coal on the trail from Saskatchewan.

The way they stuck it out in Edmonton in the face of this historical disappointment, those early settlers will never be known, but a lot in there, later years. Since our story is tracing the up career of William Humberstone we will see how he fared when the great flood, mirage lifted, and disappeared over the Rockies af-

terwards.

Without parting with his ox and cart, Mr. Humberstone worked for wages while he was thus looking around for something to do the fact didn't escape him that there was a most surprising amount of coal about the city.

The family had been working in the case of the new-comer to Edmonton at that time, any more than it was at the present time. Nature stored away a vast quantity of solid humus in the country round about Alberta's capital when the first building boom was coming along, respectively trading developing. Seven

years later, however, interest turned in the art of underground coal mining. Mr. Humberstone couldn't break the spell of so many seamen starting at him from various fronts on the river bank, as in 1884 the Humberstone Coal Company was brought into being, the first commercial mine to be opened in the district.

### First Edmonton Mine.

Down below the Jasper east of

### PAY DAY AT THE HUMBERSTONE MINE.



The payroll at the Humberstone mine amounts to over \$25,000 monthly, in the busiest season. This is the scene of the miners' pay day. The mine tipple is seen in the background.

### BLAZED THE WAY



WILLIAM HUMBERSTONE.

One of the real pioneers of Edmonton, and a woman who, in 1881, opened the first mine in the city, is shown in this picture. A woman who started the "tipple" in the Canadian west.

Today, directly under the present Grierow street "dump," was where this mine was located.

A well-known character of the time, "Bill" Thomas joined Mr. Humberstone in the venture and helped push the "tipple" until his death two years later.

It is remarkable enough, even to-day, to secure the country for the kind of men I wanted to run the mine," said the good judge.

Mr. Humberstone's mine had a capacity of 100 tons a day.

Today the big plant has the equivalent of 1000 tons a day.

When going at full pressure, each tipple requires a crew of eight.

**Efficiency at High Pitch.**

From the very first, the mine, in those early days, has been brought

up to a high pitch of efficiency, many thousands being spent for modern

producing in fast increasing quantities a coal that stands supreme in the market. The mine tipple at the Humberstone was built in 1888 with remarkable qualities, as has since been proven beyond doubt. For the first time in the history of the place and times and for making coal available to the public, though great, had to be worked out of the ground. The coal, which is much more difficult, after the fashion in which it is produced, is separated from its protuberances and washed.

In 1912 Mr. Humberstone

had the mine tipple enlarged.

He is the most earnest in the business.

Alberta's first permanent field for the disposal of coal has constituted the big "tipple" in the Canadian west.

It is the earliest example of the "seam and tipple" situation.

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	Nut	Nut	Nut	Nut & 50% Screenings	Nut & Slack	Slack	Nut	Screenings	Nut and Pea	Screened	Nut	Screened	Peas	Nut and Peas
Duration of Test .....	Hours	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
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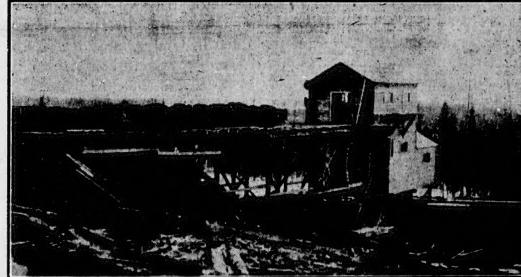
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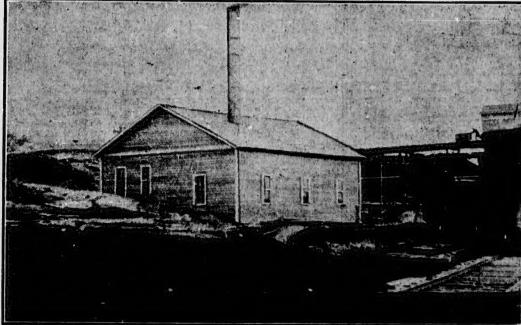
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# LAKESIDE COALS LIMITED

Mines at Wabamun, Alta.

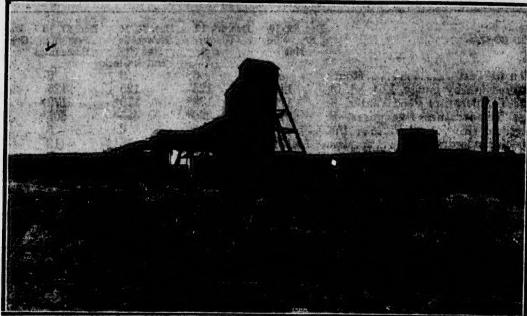
423 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

# KING COAL

"OLD KING COLE WAS A MERRY OLD SOUL"



\$60,000.00 TIPPLE AND HANDLING PLANT, DESTROYED BY FIRE, APRIL, 1917.



TIPPLE AND RECEIVING STATION, WHERE COAL IS ELEVATED AND SCREENED BEFORE LOADING INTO RAILWAY CARS.

## Sizing of Grades

LUMP COAL...Over 3½" perforated shaker screens.  
EGG COAL...Over 1½" " through 3½" shaker screens  
NUT COAL...Over ¾" " through 1½" shaker screens  
SLACK ..... " " through ¾" shaker screens  
MINE RUN...Over ¾" perforated shaker screens.  
**DOMESTIC USES**—(Furnace, Hot Water Heaters, Grates, etc.) LUMP AND EGG—EGG, especially adapted for use in Kitchen ranges or hot water boilers.  
**STEAM PURPOSES**—(Stationary boilers, steam plows, and general steam producing plants.) MINE RUN, EGG, NUT AND SCREENINGS.

## Capacity 2000 Tons Day

## Screening and Preparation

In the first place, King Coal is mined by electrical chain machines, which minimize the breakage and shattering that follow in the blasting. It is loaded and hauled to tipple, then passes over picking table and shaker screens, which in winter, are heated to prevent clogging and insure uniformity of grade and preparation. It is then loaded into railway cars by Ottumwa box car loader.

## Soot

Some people have tried to use bituminous coals for domestic purposes, and found newly papered walls discolored by smoke and soot in all parts of the house. Do not confuse King Coal with such. It is positively a particularly free burning coal; in fact, in the matter of smoke and soot, quite as clean to handle as the best anthracite.

## Shipping Facilities

Located on Canadian Northern, and Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railways, north of Sturgeon River, 20 miles from Edmonton. Connects with Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways at Edmonton.

THROUGH FREIGHT RATES TO ALL STATIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS

## Employs 250 Men



THIS ROAD IS BEING MADE TO SHORTEN HAULAGE BELOW GROUND, AND COAL WILL BE TAKEN OUT ON IT FROM THE BACK END OF THE MINE AND DELIVERED BY TRAINLOADS ON THE SURFACE TO TIPPLE AND HANDLING PLANT FOR SCREENING AND PREPARATION.

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# The Cardiff Collieries Limited

401 Agency Building

P. O. Box 956

Edmonton, Alberta

# Edmonton Coal Unexcelled for Domestic Use

## Edmonton Coal Mines Assure Unlimited Supply to Whole Prairie West; Quality Unsurpassed

Fuel Problem of Western Canada Can be Easily Solved—For Domestic General Purpose Use Edmonton Coal Unbeatable.

### The Wheat-

The prairie west of the Empire is the granary of the Empire. The hope of victory lies in the abundance of its production. And his reign will not be long if he does not rule over the wheat breads.

The vast black kingdom of wheat comprised in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 300 miles wide and 800 miles long—larger than any man-made French or Austrian empire—is radically treeless, and has a rigorous winter climate, that makes coal as imperative a domestic need as bread. A bitter winter weather can last longer without bread than without coal.

### The Coal.

Nature has worked on the land in the prairie west. The thousands of square miles of black earth contain a million and a half, and until war conditions intervened, increasing in population and production more rapidly than any other country in the world. It is without fuel supply but along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, for a distance of over 400 miles, lie a succession of coal beds sufficient to supply all the needs of the prairie west, no matter how large the population may grow. The main mines of the three great railway transportation systems of Canada, the prairie from the coast westward through the coal fields, and through the passes in the Rockies, with branch and parallel lines all over the plains, and feeding into the CPR, the G.N.R., the P.R.C. main line, and C.P.R. Edmonton line connect the Edmonton coal fields with Winnipeg; and give good connection to all other Manitoba and Saskatchewan mines.

**Competition in Edmonton Coal.**  
The Edmonton coal fields have a great advantage as a source of fuel supply for the prairie farms and cities of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, over the river coal fields of the province, in that there is a wider distribution of the coal beds, there is a larger number of companies operating independently of each other, and therefore, more room for the traffic. Competitive conditions, both in the mining and the transportation of Edmonton coal, are favorable to the consumer. He is, therefore, more certain of having his orders filled on time, and as per contract, than if he were dealing with producers in a city which could hold a monopoly of the transportation, or still worse, where the transportation and the mining company were the same.

**No Monopoly Power.**  
There is no holding of the Edmonton coal field by permanently by the coal operators. The coal beds are more easily developed and more cheaply transported than in the Edmonton fields. A large part of the domestic coal used in the city of Edmonton is mined by operators of practically independent and separate coal fields, and is delivered by team direct from the mine to the consumer. Established organization, and adequate capital has of course, legitimate place in the coal business, but it need not be held a monopoly of the coal operators, but should the large operators push their advantage too far, the remedy of competition is more readily available than elsewhere in the field of coal miners in the provinces.

**Bare Source of Supply.**  
In ordinary times the actual securing of coal did not claim the attention of the consumer. But with the experience of the past winter, both in the United States and Canada, consumers would be well advised in planning for their future, so as to take first consideration to get coal to actuate the economy of the coal field. The Edmonton field claims pre-eminence for the reasons already given, and besides owing to the presence of coal in the coal fields of the region to the north and west, there is more certainly available than elsewhere in the province, and the character of the coal fields demand the closest shift in the coal market. The coal in the Edmonton coal mines in the summer will keep so as to give every satisfaction when winter weather brings it into use.

### Edmonton Coal New in the Manitoba Market.

The Edmonton coal field has not been before the consumers of Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan as strongly during the past years as other Alberta fields. The Edmonton mines were opened long ago for local use only. The capital employed was almost negligible, and without railways there was no means of marketing outside the Edmonton district itself. In other Alberta fields during the period of railway expansion large capital was employed in coal mining development. The product of those mines was placed on the market, the names of the mines became known, and Edmonton dropped off considerably in favor, in more recent years, with the increase of the local demand and the coming of abundant and competitive rail way facilities, the coal industry of Edmonton expanded. It has had to make room created by the pushing of the railway westward, and as was used, Edmonton coal gives its best heating stone coal qualities in a state of high elasticity. If no heat is needed, it can be secured at a price which is far below the price of coal in the Pennsylvania coal.

**A General Purpose Coal.**  
It is important that the consumer should plan for the future. In Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, when Pennsylvania coal was an almost sole supplier, the consumer's domestic coal must be in favor of the Edmonton coal field as a source of supply.

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**Market of Business.**  
The prairie West produced nearly three million tons of Pennsylvania coal in 1915, and 1916 Alberta mines added over 4 million tons. Had all the coal used in the prairie west in that year been mined in Alberta the output of the province would have been nearly double. When Alberta mines are run on short time the miners, mine operators, and dependent trade of Pennsylvania were benefiting by the expansion of the coal field. In 1916 Pennsylvania mines have exhausted.

**What has been said regarding heating stoves applies with equal force to house furnaces. For the consumption and distribution of the fire box of the furnace should be large and the draft fully controllable. When strong heat is needed it can be given by large furnaces, but when the heat is less strong, and when less heat is needed, the draft can be sufficiently cut off any desired degree of heat will be obtained without waste of coal. Under no circumstances should the coal be burned without mineral cinders. But, of course, with a strong draft it will cinder as will other coal.**

**Limits to Be Recognized.**  
There are certain disadvantages common to all anthracite coal which have been exaggerated by lack of knowledge or by selfish interest. It is bulky in proportion to its heating power. One half gross ton of coal will not fill a furnace, and as Wimipeg buys Pennsylvania coal, if Wimipeg buys Alberta coal, that helps Wimipeg. No one would expect the miners of Wimipeg to buy Alberta coal if it would not keep them warm, or if it cost them more than the Pennsylvania product. But when it answers every purpose that Pennsylvania coal does with regard to heat, and good money, it does not look like good business that they should continue to buy it as they did year after year. However, it was not until it became impossible to get coal from Pennsylvania that Alberta coal came into its own in Eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

**Electric Under-ground.**  
Electric lights have been installed and stoves purchased to burn anthracite, it is course a costly matter to change from Pennsylvania to Alberta coal. There has been no difficulty in getting Eastern coalholders that anthracite coal for household use is preferable to any other kind of coal for household use, because it gives off no soot, and that is the only complaint that does not give off smoke.

**Edmonton Coal tends to break up on being transhipped or exposed to the weather, while anthracite can be handled and stored like stone. The coal can be loaded on the Edmonton coal ships in good condition it will arrive in good condition. There need be only transportation, from the sea port to the coal yard. And in the coal bin and under shelter from the wind and rain—and especially if the coal bin is in the basement—if the coal does not break up worth consuming.**

**The consumer generally buys his coal in bags. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the coal consumption of the winter is bought by the consumer in bags. This can be made it is to be hoped that future it will be recognized that there is a common interest between the coal consumers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and that the coal producers of Alberta, in that the coal produced in the coal fields of the prairie, the mountains and the railway rates that in past years have resulted in a practical boycott of Edmonton coal in Wimipeg, will be broken down and effort towards making the Canadian West interdependent, and therefore as independent of other countries in fuel as it is in food.**

### EDMONTON COAL EASILY KEPT

[From Edmonton Bulletin, Jan. 30.]

Alberta coal is easily kept, to furnish all the coal required west of Winnipeg, states John T. Sterling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta. He is of the opinion that the coal coming to Port Arthur should, for the present, be diverted to the east, for it's a matter of habit more than of necessity he says, to store coal in bins on the Pennsylvania coal.

So long as they can get the American coal, they will use it in preference to the Alberta product.

There does not need to be much deterioration in the Alberta product if it is properly stored, says Mr. Sterling. Householders should easily fill their bins without any appreciable loss of value during the winter. With ordinary conditions Mr. Sterling believes that western coal can very successfully compete as regards value for price paid for Pennsylvania coal.

(Continued on Page Two)

the five engines are run with compressed air, and the engine case operates.

Hence the name "steam engine" for the haulage machine, the hand-pick Nick, who has been working at the Humberstone. About 90 experienced men are employed in the various rooms of the mine.

Each of these rooms are fifteen feet wide with a height of eleven feet.

Twenty men are employed in each of these rooms as pickers.

Wimipeg miners as many as 20 carloads of coal are taken out of the mine daily.

Each car holds 12 tons of coal.

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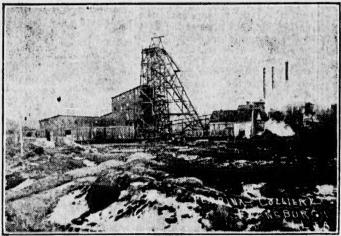
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That well-known character,

# Largest Miners and Coal Operators in Alberta



PEMBINA COLLIERIES, EVANSBURG, ALTA.

## Operating The Following Collieries

### Pembina Colliery

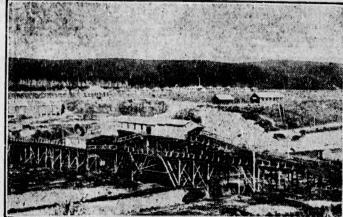
At EVANSBURG, Alta.

Capacity 1000 tons daily  
Employing 300 miners

### Lethbridge Colliery

At KIPP, Alta.

Capacity 1800 tons daily  
Employing 500 miners

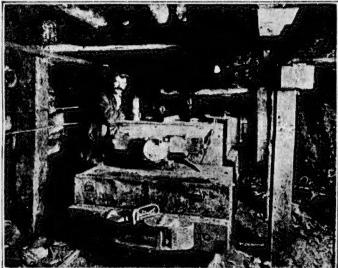


PACIFIC PASS COLLIERIES, LOVETT, ALTA.

### Monarch Colliery

At DRUMHELLER, Alta.

Capacity 800 tons daily  
Employing 120 miners

HAULING COAL UNDERGROUND BY ELECTRIC MOTOR.  
PEMBINA MINE.

### Pacific Pass Colliery

At LOVETT, Alta.

Capacity 700 tons daily  
Employing 90 miners



HAND-PICKING COAL AT PEMBINA MINE.

### Regal Colliery

At DODDS, Alta.

Capacity 350 tons daily  
Employing 40 miners

ONE OF THE MINERS AND A MINE CAR OF THE CELEBRATED  
"PEMBINA PEERLESS COAL."

## Our Advertising Department

Our Advertising Department is fully equipped to take care of all special advertising work. We maintain our own Printing Department, which enables us to furnish special advertising to our dealers at short notice. We believe in doing all we can to best serve the interests of our retailers and coal consumers.

## Fuel Testing and Engineering Dept.

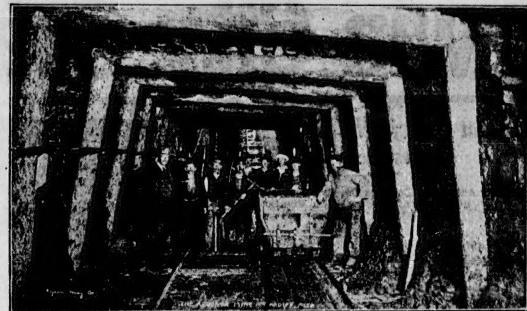
If you have any heating problems, we invite you to get in touch with our Fuel and Engineering Department. We will cheerfully furnish our dealers with any suggestions as to the proper design of furnace and boiler grates; also the proper draughting of furnaces, stoves, ranges, etc., to get the most economical results and the best heating value from the burning of coal.

# NORTH AMERICAN COLLIERIES, LTD.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

# ALBERTA COAL

**"NO BETTER COAL MINED"**



## COAL CONSUMERS IN ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

WHY send 2,000 miles to Pennsylvania for your COAL, when the **BEST DOMESTIC COAL IN THE WORLD** is being mined by The Alberta Coal Co. Ltd., and can be shipped direct, without the danger of delays caused by freight blockades and with the certainty of your receiving a uniform grade of coal? This coal is of **THE BEST QUALITY**, produces **GREAT HEAT PER TON**, with **LITTLE WASTE** and is in every way **AS SATISFACTORY** as the imported product. At the same time by using it you will be **CONSERVING THE SUPPLY IN THE EAST**, where it is primarily needed to carry on war industries and thus assist the fuel controllers of Canada and the United States in doing their part to help **WIN THE WAR**. You will also be helping to develop a **WESTERN CANADIAN INDUSTRY** and with it this Western Country, upon which our future welfare all depends.

### Housekeepers

Find that the coal supplied by The Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd., is **BETTER THAN ANTHRACITE**.

It is unexcelled for Domestic Heating and Cooking Purposes. It burns to a clear ash, with a minimum of soot and smoke, and no Clinkers.

For USE IN THE HOME there is none better or more satisfactory, and therefore, **CHEAPER** coal in the world.

### An Up-to-Date Mine

The Alberta Coal Co.'s mine is located 20 miles North of the City of Edmonton, on the Canadian Northern Railway. It has been in operation since 1908, and was opened and developed by the present company, which was organized in 1907. The product is exclusively handled by the Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd., of Edmonton.

The mine is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery and handling apparatus, including wire rope haulage, box-car loader, all possible safety devices for the protection of the workers, and proper means for removing and excluding refuse, dirt and inferior coal from the shipped product. This insures uniformity of quality to the consumer—an important matter. A ton of Alberta Coal Co. coal is as good as any other ton. There is no lottery about it. You do not get a splendid, free burning lot one time, and a load of inferior sort the next time.

The mine is 50 feet deep, and the seam is from nine to 15 feet in thickness. In the workings at present it is about 10 feet thick. The capacity of the mine is 500 tons in eight hours, on three loading tracks. There is never the least danger of a shortage in supply.

### Stationary Boilers

Find in this product A **PERFECT STEAM COAL**, giving entire satisfaction wherever employed.

### High Heat-Giving Qualities

The average of some 30 careful test-analysis, conducted by the experts of institutions so far apart as McGill University and the University of Alberta, of the product of the Alberta Coal Co.'s mines, is as follows:

MOISTURE . . . . .	11.14 Per Cent.
ASH . . . . .	2.98 Per Cent.
VOLATILE MATTER . . . . .	37.26 Per Cent.
CARBON . . . . .	48.62 Per Cent.
HEATING POWER . . . . .	9771 B.T.U.

The number of Thermal Units per ton varies, naturally, according to the sample analyzed, and the quantity of carbon and heat-producing elements present. The results run from 7,200 to 10,000 B.T.U. The figure given above is a dependable average, and ranks very high in comparison with other coals. In fact, it is only in exceptional cases that it is equalled.

### Keep Your Money at Home

Why send your money to a foreign country for coal when you can get better and cheaper coal in Alberta, and keep Canadian money in circulation in Canada? When you buy American coal your money goes into the pockets of American labor and capital. When you buy Alberta coal your money helps build up Canadian industries.

For 10 years we have handled Alberta Coal, each year increasing the sales---no better proof of the good quality of the coal and the satisfactory service.

# GREAT NORTHERN COAL CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENT FOR ALBERTA COAL

P. O. Box 153

Phone 1438

Offices in the Bank of British North America

Corner of Jasper Ave. and 101st Street, EDMONTON

# Twin City Coal in Every Kitchen

## Hardest Coal in the North Comes from Twin City Mine

Admirably Adapted to Domestic Use This Coal is Rapidly Winning its Way in All Markets—Twin City Coal is "Fossil Sunshine."

Edmonton city is underlaid with the choicest domestic coal in Canada, and nowhere is this more true than in the Twin City mines, that really dig themselves under the city.

It is an old saying that residents of Edmonton only need to dig down anywhere in their back yards and they can always get their own coal. And this is true, so far as the coal being there. But it is a difficult matter to get it. It is not on a par with vacant lot gardening, where, with a hoe and a shovel, one can go out and make a living on the top of the ground.

### Solid Walls Of Coal.

The best coal is usually found many feet under ground, and it takes very expensive equipment to produce it in quantities for sale. In the Twin City mines there are solid walls of the most beautiful coal. It stands there ready for the use of the people, and the most modern equipment has been installed to mine it.

In going along the roads in the Twin City mines, one is struck with the beauty of the coal walls. It is everywhere, and is seemingly limitless in quality. Forming the walls as it does, it makes with the bright haze appearance of it; and it makes one think of the old definitions in the school books—where it tells of coal and diamonds being of the same formation.

### Hardest Coal In District.

Twin City coal is the hardest coal in this district, and burns with that bright red flame, and without cinder or ash, as is the case with many coals.

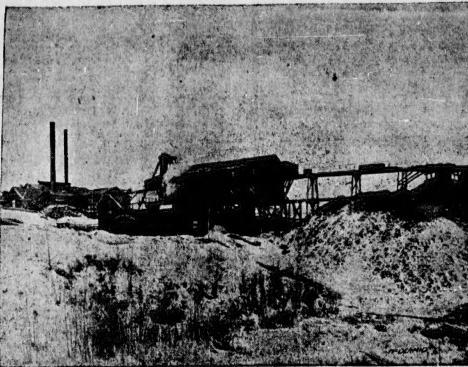
### 111 Tons Used At City Power Plant.

All coal is screened at the surface before being shipped. So any size may be bought. In the old days, the slack was wasted entirely, but now the entire output is sold to the Alliance Power Company, and the steam that is raised therefrom makes it a most factory fuel. When the coal used in the power plant regular mine run for the power plant, there is no coal bought on the market, at fifty cents a ton, and the saving to the operation of the power plant is enormous. Here the citizens benefit, and the waste is used.

### Market For Twin City Coal.

Twin City coal is used extensively in the city of Edmonton, and it is shipped to all the principal points down to and including Calgary. Then, in an easterly direction, Twin City coal goes into all the towns of Alberta, and into Saskatchewan and Winnipeg. This twin City coal was sent to Toronto.

Twin City coal has the peculiarity of being asked for again, if it is once used, and this no doubt accounts for its wide market. It is the hardest coal in the locality, and commands its own market.



GENERAL SURFACE VIEW OF TWIN CITY MINE

## Equipment of the Mine is Modern in Every Respect

Appliances to Mine Coal Efficiently and Economically Installed—Safety an Important Consideration—Every Facility For Big Production.

What will be of interest to those with special knowledge of the process of mining is the equipment.

The plant and machinery of this mine were burned out two years ago, and in rebuilding, the company installed thoroughly up-to-date equipment with a view to increasing the capacity of the mine for both mining and shipping coal. At that time, three return tabular 150 H.P. boilers were installed and a brick boiler-house and powerhouse erected. Two compressors, one of 2,100 cubic feet per minute, and another of 600 cubic feet per minute, were installed, and compressed air to 120 pounds per square inch, for the purpose of transmitting power to the mine pumps and the mine cutting machines.

### Electric Lights In Shaft.

An electric generator is used for lighting, and also charging up the storage battery lamps furnished to the mine drivers, in order that they may have more light to work with. Below ground electric lights are used throughout the entire plant.

The mine is entered by means of two shafts, the hoisting shaft being 17 feet long by 5 feet wide; the air shaft being circular, is eight feet in diameter by 167 feet deep.

Safety lamps of the Wolf type are used by the miners. A few electric cap lamps of the Edison type are used by the haulage crews.

### Main And Tail Rope Haulage.

A steam engine has been installed, which drives a main and tail rope haulage, which hauls the mine cars into and out of the mine over a distance of about 3,000 feet. Thirty cars at a time constitute the customary load.

The coal is mined first by machine men, who undercut the coal to a depth of five feet, six inches with pneumatic coal cutters. The mine men shoot down the top coal with an explosive, and when this is loaded out, shoots up the bottom coal. After this is loaded trims off the surface, does the necessary timber work, and his shift is finished.

The road through which the coal is hauled is straight and perfectly dry, having a grade of one in ten, and averaging six feet high. Branching off this road are walkways over a distance of about 1,000 feet, leading to the various rooms and "rooms" or working places are driven off to the side, commencing narrow and widening out to about sixteen feet in width.

### Room And Pillar System Of Mining.

These sixteen-foot places are known as rooms, and this is where the coal is dug, the coal. Each room is adequately protected by pillars left standing.

The process of cutting, shooting, loading and putting in the necessary supports is repeated each day until the room has travelled a distance varying from 150 to 200 feet. Then a break is made through the pillar to the one side, and the same process goes on, but this time through the pillar to the other side, and so on, until the room is broken through to the last pillar. The coal is then taken out of the room, and leaves a pillar of the solid coal for the support of the main road. In the "room" from which the coal has been taken the roof is then allowed to fall as the coal has been extracted, and there is no necessity of maintaining this portion of the work.

Though the following illustration is not true in proportions, it may give an idea of the system of mining.

### Room Entries.

The cars loaded by the miners are transferred to the main haulage by horses. Each car will hold 1400 pounds. At the present time 11 horses are kept busy continuously below ground, and are used for gathering purposes. From the main haulage the cars are propelled by the haulage system.

The coal being mined in the Twin City Mines is at a depth of 240 feet from the general surface level, and while this is not to be considered a deep seam as mining goes, it is by far the deepest seam being mined.

### Shafts Are Steam Heated.

There is an innovation in this mine in the way of heating the air in the shaft. Stacks of steam coils are used for heating the air in the winter months. The capacity of these coils is such that the flow of air through the water is continually increased, the shafts. An adequate space for ventilating is thus preserved. The ventilation is effected by means of a steam driven fan located on the surface. The coal handling plant is also provided with steam heat for the winter months.

## Daily Output 550 Tons

### Impressions of a Visitor to The Twin City Mine .

Visitors going into the Twin City mine receive various impressions according to the nature of the person doing the visiting, but the following are the impressions of a visitor:

The first impression of a coal mine as being a hole dug into the side of a hill are rudely shattered by finding an engineer's blue print of the mine, and the second by seeing the mine movie by putting surface landmarks here and there. For instance, one is shown in the movie that the mine is in the side of a hill, and the next place, the mine is another direction, almost directly under the ski slope.

"Then you go down the shaft. Some inevitable internal arrangement drops you down into the middle of the earth, and when it is done you are in the dark, except to the guide of human eyes, the internal workings of the old earth. But when you see the sprawling, beautifull coal you realize quickly that the same old earth must be rather proud of these hidden treasures."

You are surprised to find that the roof of the road along which you travel is plenty high to stand upright, and a novice is also interested in the fact that the coal is piled high on either side of the coal cars. All along the main road there is a system of ropes and pulleys, and the end of one of the street cars is in the dock in San Francisco, a sort of endless chain effect.

A little further along, was a place in the side of a stable, a nice dry place where two horses could be together, and the horses were in splendid condition. The horses were in the stable with a bright sun for direction. It would seem that a seventh sense must bring the horses back on the right trail to the stable.

The Twin City mine is the about accuracy with which the coal is cut. So much so, that a record of the men that went below each day, and if any had an accident, the record showed exactly where he went to find his lamp was in. The personal conductor, however, did not see any difficulty in getting out of the mine, as he had a compass and a watch with a bright sun.

One of the striking things in walking through the Twin City mine is the absolute accuracy with which the coal is cut. So much so, that a record of the men that went below each day, and on the line that with a pencil a line can be drawn on one side of the coal, and the other is black, gleaming coal.

No matter how far one travels through the Twin City mine or how tired one gets, it is an ever recurring source of amazement that the coal lies there in such prodigious quantities and with such

would look after themselves. However some contrary bent in one's nature insists that one will watch his feet, so a hard bump just then was due to the carelessness of the man who was carrying hundreds of yards, one forgot to look for a low rock.

Later—That was not the last bump either.

Branching off the main road, one saw the system of mining called the "room and pillar system". One of the rooms was about twenty feet from the next "room". This operation takes about three months. Then they turn to the next room, and take out the partition "driving their hole in after them" so speak. This takes about a month.

The Personally Conducted Party was informed that the Twin City mine is the about accuracy with which the coal is cut. So much so, that a record of the men that went below each day, and if any had an accident, the record showed exactly where he went to find his lamp was in. The personal conductor, however, did not see any difficulty in getting out of the mine, as he had a compass and a watch with a bright sun.

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No matter how far one travels through the Twin City mine or how tired one gets, it is an ever recurring source of amazement that the coal lies there in such prodigious quantities and with such

glistening surfaces that it resembles a mirror at night. With such quantities it is impossible to believe that our elders and our cousins and our uncles and aunts are still using the coal.

By hitching the elevator to the fast belt, Twin City miners are independent of outside sources for electricity. They only require to get the coal from the city, and then have the crew work dry.

The system of signals, as well as for drainage seemed to a novice very complete.

The Twin City mine was opened up about ten years ago, and the company which still operates the mine.

H. C. Anderson, the present manager took charge of the mine in 1915. He was, however, well known in the coal mining industry in the district, having had charge of one of the banks there for some years.

L. C. Stevens came to the Twin City mines in the summer of 1916. Shortly after Mr. Anderson, the present manager, took office, Mr. Stevens holds the position of mine manager.

There is a hospital for damaged cases and a shop where new cars are made entirely.

There is also a blacksmith shop, the village smithy, a blacksmith, a scabbard and blow-lodge—he is doing for himself by a compressed air pump.

There are facilities for getting coal from about seventy of the "rooms". These rooms are about fifteen feet deep and the pillars are about twenty feet.

However, a four dollar a ton freight rate to Whipping falls takes some of the edge off the coal, and the coal is shipped to the market with American coal which gets a preferential rate.

connection, that can be turned on or off like a tap. It is rather trying to have one's traditions and customs, and yet the way the men did in our grandfather's days.

According to the annual report of the Twin City mine, the total output for the year obtained up to three years ago. This figure is 550 tons per day, and the number of miners employed in the mine, 180 men.

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# COAL TO BURN

**You Must Have Coal When You Need It**

**You Must Have Coal You Can Use For What You Want**

**You Must Get Coal at a Fair Price**

**You Must Be Sure You Can Get Enough Coal**

**You Must Have Coal or You Cant Live**

EDMONTON COAL HAS COMPETITIVE RAILWAY SERVICE AND COMPETITIVE OPERATION, THEREFORE YOU CAN GET PROMPT DELIVERIES.

EDMONTON COAL GIVES A WIDER RANGE OF SERVICE THAN ANY OTHER.

EDMONTON COAL CAN BE PURCHASED AT BED ROCK PRICE.

EDMONTON COAL BEDS CARRY MORE FUEL THAN ANY OTHER FIELD IN THE WORLD.

EDMONTON COAL SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA LAST WINTER.

THE DOLLAR YOU PAID FOR EDMONTON COAL IS A DOLLAR PUT IN CIRCULATION IN THE PRAIRIE WEST. YOU WILL SEE IT AGAIN, OR GET THE BENEFIT OF THE HELP IT GAVE TO EDMONTON BUSINESS.

THE DOLLAR YOU PAID FOR PENNSYLVANIA COAL YOU WILL NEVER SEE AGAIN. IT WILL NEVER HELP EITHER YOU OR YOUR NEIGHBORS TO PAY RENT OR TAXES.

PAY YOUR MONEY FOR THE COAL THAT GIVES YOU THE MOST HEAT FOR THE PRICE AND HELPS YOU TO PAY YOUR RENT AND TAXES BESIDES.

TEST A FAIR SAMPLE OF EDMONTON COAL IN YOUR COOK STOVE OR OPEN GRATE AGAINST THE BEST PENNSYLVANIA. IF YOU DON'T FIND IT AS CLEAN AS ANTHRACITE AND MORE SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY DON'T BUY IT.

BUT IF YOU FIND IT BEST FOR YOUR PURPOSES, BUY IT, NO MATTER WHAT CANADIAN SCIENTISTS, AGENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES, OR RAILWAY COMPANIES TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

TEST IT IN THE BASE BURNER OR OTHER PARLOR HEATER, OR IN YOUR HOT WATER FURNACE. IF ITS BURNING QUALITIES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY, DON'T

BUY IT. BUT DON'T CONDEMN IT IF IT DOES NOT GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY RESULTS AS TO HEAT AND ECONOMY WHEN IT IS BEING USED IN HEATERS AND FURNACES BUILT FOR A DIFFERENT KIND OF COAL.

EDMONTON COAL IS DIFFERENT FROM PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS. THERE ARE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY ARE BETTER ADAPTED THAN IT IS. BUT THERE ARE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT IS BETTER ADAPTED THAN THEY ARE.

EDMONTON COAL IS BEST FOR COOKSTOVE AND GRATE, AND IT CAN BE USED SATISFACTORILY FOR HEATING STOVES AND FURNACES. IT MEETS ALL DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS, AND THEREFORE IS THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE DOMESTIC COAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES TOOK FIVE TO TEN MILLIONS A YEAR FOR COAL OUT OF THE CANADIAN WEST AND THEN, WHEN IT WAS NEEDED MOST, SHUT OFF THE SUPPLY.

EDMONTON AND OTHER ALBERTA MINES CAME TO THE RESCUE, EXPANDED THEIR OPERATIONS AND PREVENTED LOSS AND SUFFERING.

IT IS WORTH SOMETHING TO BE ABLE TO DEPEND ON A COAL SUPPLY DURING A NORTHWEST WINTER.

THE MINES THAT CAME TO YOUR RESCUE IN THE WINTER OF 1917-18 NOW SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE FOR FUTURE WINTERS. THEY ASK YOU TO PREPARE TO USE THEIR COAL, AND TO GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY ENOUGH IN THE SEASON SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION; AS THEY COULD NOT LAST WINTER, WHEN UNEXPECTED ORDERS WERE RUSHED UPON THEM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE COLD WEATHER.

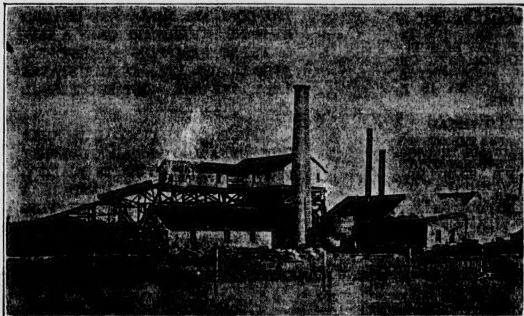
GIVE THE EDMONTON OPERATORS A FAIR CHANCE AND THEY WILL GIVE YOU GOOD COAL AT A FAIR PRICE, AND PLENTY OF IT, AND HELP YOU TO BUILD UP, CANADA.



# EDMONTON'S FAMOUS BLACK DIAMOND COAL

*For Prices and Information Apply Direct to the Owners--*

**THE GREAT WEST COAL CO., LTD.**  
EDMONTON ALBERTA



#### **Some Hints for Burning Black Diamond Coal**

Speaking only of the Edmonton Black Diamond Coal it has the great advantage for domestic purposes that it can be and is used with equal advantage in cook stove, heater, furnace or fire place. It is not necessary for the householder to keep anthracite for the furnace and heater, bituminous for the cook stove, and cannel for the grate. It is as clean to handle and free from soot, gas and clinkers as anthracite, provided it is mined and used properly. It is as easily kindled as cannel coal, and burns almost as freely in a grate. If the draft is completely shut off it will hold fire in a cook stove, heater or furnace all night without danger from accumulating gas, or of the fire going out, (as in the one case of bituminous and in the other of anthracite). In a heater, furnace or cook stove the fire can be absolutely controlled by regulation of the draft, and in a grate the Edmonton coal will hold fire for 24 hours. It is more bulky in proportion to heating power than anthracite or bituminous and consequently to get the best results heaters or furnaces should have larger fire boxes than are needed for anthracite or bituminous. Not that the Edmonton domestic will not burn in the smaller stove or furnace, but it cannot be regulated so satisfactorily and therefore may be condemned as not economical, when it is the method of use and not the coal that is at fault. Being slightly greater in bulk in proportion to heating power means that there is more ashes to remove than in the case of anthracite or bituminous but on the other hand there are no cinders, and if the draft has not been too strong no clinkers. In short it is clean, convenient and economical.

(From the Edmonton Bulletin)

#### **The Principal Interest**

in a coal mine lies in the quality of the coal. In this connection the name BLACK DIAMOND is significant. The old-timers who originally opened up this seam of coal were surprised at the bright lustre of coal and christened the mine The Black Diamond Mine. The name has stuck and the coal today is as bright and shiny as ever, and as a domestic coal is known throughout the three Prairie Provinces. There is a wonderful future before this Black Diamond Coal for it is making new friends all the time and extending its own market.



**Remember the Name--BLACK DIAMOND**  
And Write for Prices Direct. A Letter Addressed to "Black Diamond Coal, Edmonton," Will Find Us

# NORTH WEST COAL Company

Edmonton Alberta

Established 1913

P. O. Box 1765

## Exclusive Selling Agents for Mines Producing

BANNER

YELLOWHEAD

NORTH STAR

MINED NORTH OF EDMONTON ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE MINE IS ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT; CUTTING MACHINES, SHAKING SCREENS, BOX CAR LOADER, ETC.; ALL THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR PREPARING COAL IN A MODERN WAY.

CAPACITY OF THE MINE TODAY IS ABOUT 700 TONS; BY NEXT OCTOBER IT WILL BE NEARER 1,000 TONS. IN OTHER WORDS FROM THIRTY TO THIRTY-FIVE CARS EVERY DAY.

### HOW TO BURN BANNER OR ANY OTHER SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL.

TREAT IT LIKE ANTHRACITE. GIVE IT PLENTY OF DRAFT; KEEP AS STEADY A FIRE AS POSSIBLE, NOT ALLOWING IT TO FLUCTUATE TO GREAT EXTREMES OF HEAT QUICKLY, AND **DON'T POKE IT**. SHAKE IT DOWN TO BRIGHTEN IT. TRY IT IN YOUR BASE-BURNER.



SOME SUB-BITUMINOUS COALS CLINKER, ESPECIALLY THE SMALLER SIZES, EGG OR NUT. WHEN YOU FIND ONE LIKE THIS, DON'T CONDEMN **ALL** COAL, BUT TRY **BANNER**. IT DOESN'T CLINKER. THAT'S THE KIND OF COAL WE HANDLE.

FOR SUMMER TRADE WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL GRADE OF LUMP, COAL AT A LITTLE LESS IN PRICE. WRITE US ABOUT IT.

WE HAVE HEARD IT SAID THAT ONE CAN'T KEEP WARM BURNING ALBERTA COAL. THERE ARE QUITE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE UP THIS WAY. WE KEEP AS WARM AS YOU DO; WE CAN OPERATE ANY KIND OF A STEAM PLANT; OUR STEAM TRACTORS WILL BREAK HEAVY LAND COVERED WITH BRUSH AND TREES, HEAVIER BREAKING THAN IS KNOWN ON THE PRAIRIES—ALL WITH EDMONTON COAL OF THE **BANNER** VARIETY. IT MIGHT BE A GOOD PLAN TO THINK IT OVER.

A CERTAIN FAMOUS COAL IS ADVERTISED THIS WAY: "IT BURNS ALL NIGHT." YELLOWHEAD NOT ONLY BURNS ALL NIGHT, BUT **MAKES HEAT** ALL NIGHT.

IT IS BITUMINOUS, AND ONE OF ONLY A VERY FEW BITUMINOUS COALS MINED IN ALBERTA THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

WITHOUT EXAGGERATION: YELLOWHEAD IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ALL AROUND ALBERTA COAL.

IT WILL STORE INDEFINITELY WITHOUT LOSS OF QUALITY AND WITHOUT SLACKING.

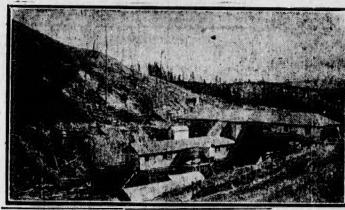
IT IS THE QUICKEST COAL TO IGNITE THAT WE KNOW OF.

MAKES VERY LITTLE ASH, AND IS EQUALLY GOOD FOR STEAM USE.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT: NEED NOT BOTHER YOU A COAL BY ITSpecular FORMATION MAY BE SUITABLE FOR EITHER THE DOMESTIC OR STEAM TRADE. THE POCAHONTAS COAL FROM WEST VIRGINIA IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS.

### HOW TO BURN YELLOWHEAD.

WE PUT THIS IN BECAUSE THE OTHERS ON THIS PAGE, AND IN FACT ALL THROUGH SPECIAL ISSUE ARE SUB-BITUMINOUS COALS. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL SUCH AS YELLOWHEAD, IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN FORMATION, REQUIRING DIFFERENT TREATMENT, TO GIVE THE BEST RESULTS:



### HOW TO BURN YELLOWHEAD BITUMINOUS COAL

IN BURNING YELLOWHEAD COAL, **DON'T MAKE A THICK FIRE** AND **DON'T USE TOO MUCH DRAFT**. IT IS OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL CHARACTER THAN ANY OTHER WESTERN COAL: YOU ARE PROBABLY ACCUSTOMED TO LOW VOLATILE COAL MAKING A SHORT FLAME AND COKING. YELLOWHEAD IS THE EXACT OPPOSITE: HIGH VOLATILE, LONG FLAME, NO COKING.

THEFORE, IT DOES NOT REQUIRE MUCH DRAFT. IT SHOULD BE FIRED THINLY, AND BURNED UNDER THESE CONDITIONS IT WILL MAKE INTENSE HEAT AND **WILL NOT CLINKER**.

YELLOWHEAD IS MINED NEAR COAL SPUR, ALBERTA, ABOUT 175 MILES WEST OF EDMONTON, ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. IT IS IN THE FOOT-HILLS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND THE COAL SEAMS ARE VERTICAL, NOT LAYING FLAT AS IN THE SUB-BITUMINOUS MINES.

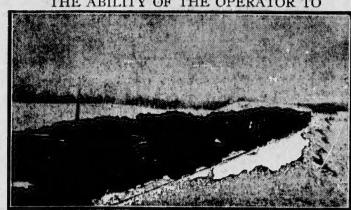
YELLOWHEAD IS FOR SALE ONLY BY OURSELVES, AND THE CANADIAN COAL SALES CO., WINNIPEG, MAN. IF YOU BUY COAL CALLED YELLOWHEAD THROUGH ANY OTHER CHANNEL, YOU DON'T GET THE COAL. THING, WE HAVE HEARD OF A GREAT MANY CASES OF SUBSTITUTION DURING THE PAST SEASON.

DO YOU WANT BIG LUMPS? NO SLACK, NO NUT, NOTHING BUT LUMP COAL, SOME OF THEM AS LARGE AS YOUR STOVE? THEN BUY NORTH STAR.

MINED IN THE RED DEER VALLEY AT BULLOCKSVILLE, ALBERTA—GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY OPERATED CONTAINS AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF HIGH-GRADE SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL—MANY SEAMS OF IT. IT MINES ALL LUMP, BECAUSE THE SURFACE IS REMOVED BY STEAM SHOVELS, AND THE COAL ALL MINED AND LOADED BY HAND. THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THESE "STRIPPING" MINES OPERATED IN ALBERTA; IN THE STATES THEY ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCERS KNOWN.

THE FACT THAT COAL IS NEAR THE SURFACE—HERE ABOUT 35 FEET—is NO DETRIMENT TO ITS QUALITY, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IS A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE PURCHASER FOR MANY REASONS. THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE IS THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR TO



SUPPLY COAL WHEN IT IS NEEDED; THE NEXT ADVANTAGE, THE ABSENCE OF FINE STUFF, AND THE CLEANLINESS OF THE PRODUCT.

UNDERGROUND MINES ARE SUBJECT TO THE DEMANDS AND CAPRICES OF SKILLED LABOR; THEY ARE NEVER ABLE TO EXPAND OUTPUT QUICKLY, AT A TIME OF HEAVY DEMAND. A STRIPPING MINE, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS LIMITED IN OUTPUT ONLY BY THE NUMBER OF CARS TO SHIP IT IN. **ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE EXCELLENT MANNER** IN WHICH WE HAVE CARED FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IS OUR ABILITY TO SHIP COAL **WHEN IT IS WANTED**.

NORTH STAR IS A SLOW BURNER; HOLDS FIRE A LONG TIME; IS ROUGH OF FRACTURE, BRIGHT AND VERY HARD.

## A Message To Coal Dealers and Consumers:

We believe that no shipping Company in Alberta has given its customers as good service as we have during the two strenuous winters just past. When you need coal we have it to ship.

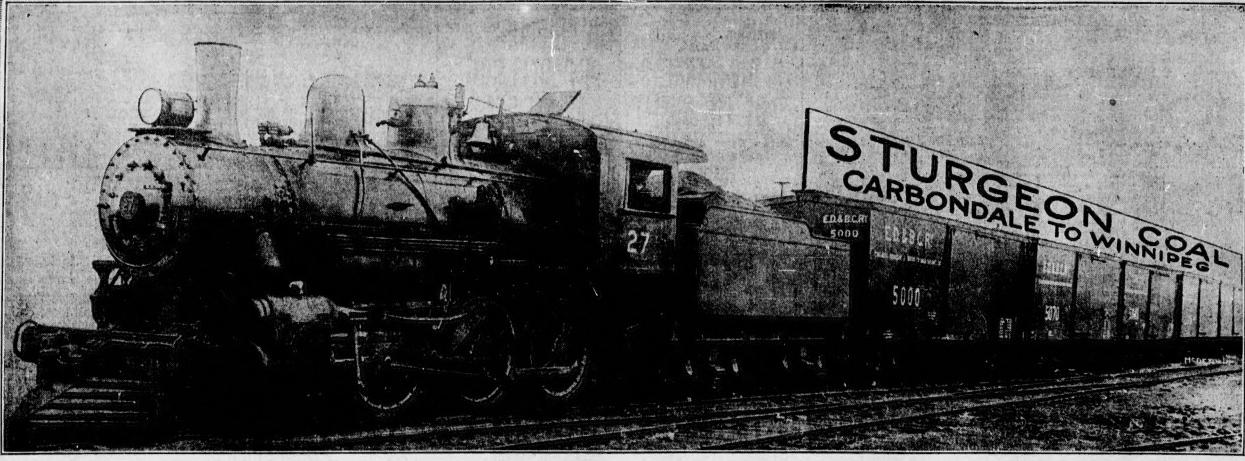
**North West Coal Company**



# STURGEON CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES

## EDMONTON, ALBERTA

(LIMITED)



### The History of the Sturgeon Mines

THE STURGEON mine is situated 15 miles north of the City of Edmonton, and has its shipping point at CARBONDALE, which is located at the junction of the E. D. & B.C. and A.G.W. railways. The existence of coal in this particular locality was first discovered by a Mr. McDonald, who is now a resident of Grande Prairie. A few years later the lands which contain the STURGEON coal were homesteaded by Harry Bell and Robert Kelly, two well-known farmers in the STURGEON district, and it is interesting to note that their titles to their lands were received prior to the time when legislation was enacted by the Dominion Government reserving, in original grants from the Crown, all lands containing coal.

At that time the settlers drove drifts into the banks of the STURGEON river, where the seam of coal has been uncovered, and mined coal in a small way, the product being sold chiefly to farmers who came from the districts of St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Morinville and Bon Accord. At that time the appliances for the production of coal were necessarily crude and primitive, and the quality of the coal was not good. However, the fine quality of the coal soon won for itself a reputation second to none in the Edmonton field, and many of the Edmonton old-timers

formed the habit of sending teams out to the mines for their winter's supply of coal for their stoves and ranges.

At that time the mine was worked on a very small scale, and there was a long interruption until the building of the E. D. & B.C. railway, which passed through the property referred to, and with the advent of this railway came the opportunity to develop the STURGEON COAL FIELD along lines in the direction of the market, and the consequent development of the immensely wider market which the building of the railway made accessible.

THE STURGEON CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES, LTD., was formed in 1914, and acquired a 20-year lease of the Quarter Section containing the mine. It was then decided to proceed to install a modern coal mining plant, to sink a surface shaft and connect it with the railway by means of a spur track.

During the last two years considerable development work has been accomplished with the result that the mine is now producing coal to a maximum of 10 cars a day.

The adjoining Quarter Section, known as the "Kelly property," has recently been acquired by the Company, and arrangements are now being made to develop Mine No. 2, and to install a plant sufficient to produce at least 500 tons a day.

In the initial stages of a new mine it is not always possible to obtain a satisfactory freight tariff, and the Railway Company has provided a tariff which enables the STURGEON COAL to be placed in the local, prairie and other eastern markets in satisfactory competition with all the other Edmonton and Western coal.

The following extracts from the Engineer's Report describe the property of the Company, and of special interest:

This property is situated on the prairie level above and to the north of the Sturgeon River, and is bounded on the west by the railway shipping service on all the railways can be secured. Its proximity to Edmonton puts it in an excellent position to compete with the mines of the C.N.R., G.P.R. and C.P.

The surface is practically flat, and a creek runs through the property. At the surface, at the level with the top seam, there is a drift into the mine, and thus affording good ventilation to the mine.

There are two seams of coal, the upper seam to which a drift has been taken, which is now being operated, is six feet, nine inches in thickness, and contains 100% bituminous coal. The lower seam is at a distance of 40 feet from the surface. The second seam lies at a depth of 100 feet below the surface.

It may be stated that the coal has an attractive, clean appear-

ance, with a bright lustre seldom seen in a sub-bituminous coal when loaded in cars or wagons. It is chunky, hard and dry, and will stand shipping a long distance. It burns a bright, red heat, leaving little smoke and gives forth a well-sustained heat.

"Steam coal as well as being the best for domestic purposes."

### Development of the Coal Industry in Alberta

THE figures which appear within the concentric circles in this page indicate more clearly than any mere statement could do, the tremendous and steady growth of the production and export into other provinces of the famous sub-bituminous coal produced from Alberta mines, the great bulk of which comes from workings in the Edmonton field. Jumping from a total of 57,394 produced in 1911, only a short time ago, comparatively, it reached the impressive figure of 12,281,526 tons in 1917, of which 1,128,758 tons were sent to other provinces. Most of this amount was shipped into Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba, with a small quantity going to British Columbia.

It will be noted from the table that the spectacular increase came in the record of last year over the twelve months just preceding, immediately after the agitation to promote the export of Alberta sub-bituminous coal to Manitoba and the East in opposition to the Pennsylvania coal, which was struggling to secure a monopoly of that market had been started.

It is evident that the market has been overdeveloped, and a careful observer is the fact that the total value of the exports, based on the price of coal at the mine, was \$9,126,104. This is a sum of money well worth having these times. The point worth remembering is that the business has only just begun to develop. The Alberta mine owners are only beginning to come into their own.

The smallest fraction of the enormous deposits of coal of the very finest heat producing sort, prominently adapted for domestic and stationary steam engine purposes, which underly almost every square mile of the North American continent. These should be quadrupled and eventually doubled, or even tripled, and the market for them should naturally to Northern Alberta for their fuel supply as the remainder of the Dominion turns to them.

Highest freight rates and the natural desire of the coal producers to keep the cost of turning from the east has been the only stumbling block to the tremendous development of this field in the past, and it is to be hoped that with the great transportation systems as forecasted which will bring about the results so long anticipated.

This is a matter of great importance to the prairie and the far-sealing coal mine owners of Alberta are using their best endeavors and uniting in a strong organization to bring about a situation especially to a full realization that they have a market for their coal, and that they have a market for their stoves and ranges, and for their engines which yield a greater number of heat units per ton, and which are more compact and heavier less ashed, dust and clinkers than any other.

The notable increase in shipments during the last year, despite continued in 1918 in an even more remarkable degree shows that the inhabitants of the prairie provinces are beginning to appreciate the advantages held out to them. But the Alberta coal miners are not the only ones in the prairie provinces and other users who have not yet seen the light. The coal miners of the West are also in the main those are prosecuting such a vigorous and successful campaign.

The Alberta coal, with abundant means of transport, being continued in 1918 in an even more remarkable degree shows that the inhabitants of the prairie provinces are beginning to appreciate the advantages held out to them. But the Alberta coal miners are not the only ones in the prairie provinces and other users who have not yet seen the light. The coal miners of the West are also in the main those are prosecuting such a vigorous and successful campaign.

The following figures, taken from Government reports, show the total production of marketable sub-bituminous coal (colliery consumption excluded) mined in Alberta during the years 1911 to 1917 inclusive:

Year	Total	Consumed	Produced	in other Provinces	Value
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
1911	57,394	614,033	243,361	82,572,182.00	
1912	1,110,671	627,539	483,132	3,332,013.00	
1913	1,446,356	776,673	669,683	4,359,700.00	
1914	1,429,712	752,278	677,434	6,000,780.00	
1915	1,429,712	532,278	677,434	45,003,992.00	
1916	1,912,967	953,526	953,441	6,695,384.00	
1917	2,281,526	1,128,758	1,128,758	9,126,104.00	

PRESIDENT: D. M. DUGGAN

Miners and  
Shippers

MINING ENGINEER, DAVID JONES

Sturgeon Consolidated Collieries Ltd.  
EDMONTON

ALBERTA

SEC. TREAS., J. J. DUGGAN

Mines :  
Carbondale - Alta.